

JEWISH FACTIONS SEEKING HARMONY

Nathan Straus Selected by National Congress as a Stabilizer.

OFFICE SOUGHT THE MAN

Democratic Element Wins in Fight for Organization of Society.

A tide of enthusiastic unanimity which followed an afternoon of discussion and listening yesterday swept Nathan Straus into the leadership of the movement for a great congress of American Jews.

It was in the parlor of the Hotel Savoy, where the executive committee of the congress had for hours been trying to adjust irreconcilable differences between the reactionary element and the democratic element, and Mr. Straus was sitting in the rear taking no part in the stormy discussion.

The fight for chairman of the executive committee had narrowed down to a compromise candidate who could have been forced through by a majority of four votes and a reactionary candidate who was not acceptable to the majority of the committee of 140. One of these withdrew. The other followed his example. Mr. Straus was nominated, the secretary cast a single ballot for him and there was peace.

Mr. Straus will be 69 years old next month. The one dissenting voice to his nomination had pleaded with the committee not to put this burden on him, to give it to a younger man who would be better able to bear the strain. But this voice was silenced and Mr. Straus came forward with the first unanimous cheering of the day ringing in his ears. He waited minutes for quiet.

Call for Harmony.

"My friends," he said, "I am three-score and ten and duty calls I will be young. I want harmony. I promise you I will do all I am capable of doing, and if I sink by the wayside I am ready to be replaced."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the leaders for the democratic element, said after the meeting that the election of Mr. Straus was a victory for that faction. Mr. Straus has been in favor of the congress from the beginning of the movement two years ago and is the only man of all the Jews in America who could have brought peace and harmony into the congress movement, according to Dr. Wise.

"We have just done what the Republic and Progressive failed to do," said Dr. Wise. "We have found the man."

So the movement for the Jewish congress is to go peacefully forward. The great gathering, representing all of the Jewish organizations in America, will be held in Washington, D. C., probably within the next few months. The selection of the exact date was left with the administrative committee, with the proviso that such date shall not be later than the first of May, 1917.

The purpose of the congress, although it has not been clearly defined and although even now the details are working out for it seem to have very different ideas concerning its actual purpose, is in general to adopt and follow a policy of economic rehabilitation of the Jews affected by the European war. It is expected that the voice of the congress will make itself heard in Europe during the reconstruction of the Jewish communities in the war zone.

One of the main points of difference between the two factions was the powers of the congress. One faction, the reactionary, is in favor of defining those powers beforehand, but the democratic faction wants the new congress left open for the discussion of any provision which may be directed toward attaining the general purpose of the congress.

Relief Plan Causes Fight.

For instance, there was a long and bitter fight yesterday over whether the monetary relief, which is to be distributed through the existing agencies or directly by the congress. Louis Marshall, leader of the reactionary faction, wanted it distributed through the existing agencies—he is the head of one of them—but after much argument it was deemed "advisable" to let the monetary relief be distributed through the existing agencies. The final vote for chairman stood 49 for Adolph Kraus of Chicago and 45 for Louis Marshall of New York. This was in a measure a victory for the democratic element, because Mr. Kraus is considered a neutral. He is grand master of B'nai B'rith, who had been in the center of the controversy, and had taken no side in the controversy. Nathan Straus did not vote in this election.

At the afternoon session Samuel Altshuler, chairman of the nomination committee, reported the nomination of Adolph Kraus for permanent chairman, but Cyrus E. Sulzberger, who was a member of the nomination committee, presented a minority report, naming Louis Marshall. This brought the fight again to the floor of the congress. Mr. Sulzberger said he objected to Mr. Kraus because he was the head of a "large secret order."

Mr. Kraus called Henry Morgenthau to the chair. After regretting the cause of his being called, Mr. Morgenthau said that the "great difficulty abroad comes from lack of harmony among the Jews. If you know how important it is to present a solid front I think you would forgive any difference," he said. "Otherwise the Congress will be ineffectual. I hope there is no minority here that will not bow to the will of the majority."

Mr. Kraus said he would be glad to be relieved from the office, but that it was his honor as Jew could afford to refuse. He defended the B'nai B'rith, and said he believed no personal criticism of him was intended, but there was a feeling against Mr. Marshall. He suggested that they both withdraw and select a third person.

Contention Harms Cause.

"It always remains for Jews to impugn their own integrity," said Rabbi Wise. "It is unworthy of a body of Jews to object to Mr. Kraus because he is president of a fraternal order. Again, we are hurt as we ought to be hurt, because we fail to arrive at an agreement. I ask that both reports be withdrawn and that the name of Nathan Straus be substituted."

The first part of Rabbi Wise's speech brought forth a storm of protest, especially from Mr. Sulzberger, who had been elected to Mr. Kraus. The room was in an uproar, half the delegates trying to get the floor and make themselves heard and the other half trying to stop them. Some were trying to down Mr. Sulzberger, who was recognized by the chair and others were trying to stop the statement of Rabbi Wise.

"Is the speaker justified in using the

word "blunder"? Dr. Wise roared above the tumult.

"He is not," ruled Chairman Morgenthau. "I withdraw the word 'blunder,'" said Mr. Sulzberger, "but I say it was an unfortunate statement."

Mr. Marshall announced that he would accept the suggestion, "and let the work proceed." He suggested that there were some perhaps who had personal grievances against him, and had awaited the opportunity to press them. But, Mr. Marshall said, he would not be driven from supporting the Jewish cause. Dr. Horace M. Kallan of the University of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of Mr. Straus. Rabbi J. L. Maag said he did not think that Mr. Straus should permit himself to be made a chessman because he ought to be spared for bigger and nobler things, and he proposed a younger man, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago. Judge Mack moved that the secretaries of the B'nai B'rith and the fight was over. A motion was carried that all reference to B'nai B'rith be expunged from the record.

Hillquit Speaks for Labor.

There remained at the close of the afternoon session but one small dissenting voice, and that voice did not dissent to the selection of Mr. Straus. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist who had been aligning himself with the reactionaries in the voting up to that time, objected to the fact that labor had received only four representatives on the administrative committee of thirty-five.

This dissenting voice was finally silenced at the night session after the fight on this point had lasted three hours. The labor men claimed to represent 500,000 Jewish workmen, and their fight for adequate representation on the administrative committee was led by Morris Hillquit. Mr. Hillquit said that the nominating committee had intentionally slighted representatives of labor, and that the labor men desired to withdraw for this reason. When Rabbi Wise finally got through a motion to put Mr. London on the administrative committee, Mr. Hillquit was so tired and the resolutions were withdrawn.

When the name of Oscar S. Straus was read as a member of the committee, Mr. Hillquit resigned, giving no reason for doing so; but when Nathan Straus took the chair in response to an inquiry as to whether he believed his brotherhood could serve.

Fully as hot as the discussion over the selection of permanent chairman, was the argument growing out of the report of the "Committee of One Hundred." Here, too, there was a minority report. Louis Marshall, the chairman, reported for the majority, that the relief should be administered through the existing agencies. Three existing relief organizations. The minority report was that it ought to be sent "through" these organizations. Both reports were turned down finally, and the matter left to the congress.

The discussion was between those who wanted to limit and predetermine the powers of the congress and those who wanted to give the congress unlimited power. Rabbi Wise seconded the committee not to "tie our hands in advance."

S. S. Wise of New York here referred to "Hillquit's idea of taking it out of the hands of the congress and giving it to a Socialist, with reactionaries who want to limit the power of congress before-hand."

The permanent vice-chairman of the executive committee, as finally elected, were Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I.; Isaac A. Hourwich of Brooklyn, Morris Hillquit of New York, Judge Leon Sachs of New York and Harry Friedland of Baltimore. Nathan Straus had been the original selection for treasurer, but when he was made chairman, power. Rabbi Wise seconded the committee not to "tie our hands in advance."

Among those present were Jacob H. Schiff, who took no active part; Hermann Kohn, who took no active part; and Rabbi Samuel Schulman.

SING SING'S WARDEN WINS HIS CHARGES

Moyer Promises to Treat Every Man in Prison Like a Man.

"I promise," said Warden Moyer to the 1,500 Sing Sing prisoners assembled in the prison chapel for their Christmas celebration last night, "to treat every man like a man."

Bank: You could have heard the glad yell that went up and out from 1,500 throats if you had been clear across the Hudson River. There hasn't been a bigger noise in Sing Sing in years, not even exceeding the day that Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden, added manure day to the list of prison holidays.

The fact that the new warden, W. H. Moyer, lately from Uncle Sam's prison house in Atlanta, acted like a regular being—the prisoners were saying last night—added to the festive of the Christmas celebration. It was instigated that Warden Moyer declined to declare an embargo on gifts from his predecessor and his prisoners to enjoy, every man of them, a package of cigarettes sent by Thomas Mott Osborne.

The celebration was started by a few words of greeting from the Rev. A. B. Peterson, the Protestant chaplain. Then Warden Moyer took the platform. "I see that you are all down for an address. That's much too pretentious for me. Just call it a little talk. [Cheers.] I want to say that I am very proud of you. The lights went on from chapel and when the fire occurred. On the latter occasion you behaved better than men outside the prison. Let's make this week the last of the year, and as we prepare for the coming year, I for one, promise to treat every man like a man."

After the cheers subsided Calvin Derick, deputy warden, delivered himself of a few moral suggestions and then there was much music, with an overture from Tom Brown's band, and songs by Miss Vera Barstow, songs by Miriam Ardi and Christmas carols by some prisoners who knew how to sing.

Followed the distribution of gifts. Every man of the 1,500 received a Christmas box containing an orange, a package of dates, a package of cigarettes and a Christmas card. And at supper every man received a mince pie.

LETTER IN A FIRE ALARM BOX

Greek "Mittis" Missive Calls Out Engine and Ladder Truck.

Peter Tadiantaris, a Greek of 350 West 1st street, called out a fire engine and a hook and ladder company yesterday in attempting to mail some letters to his friends back in Greece. He had come to the corner at Catharine and Madison streets and observed two boxes on the hostile sides of the street. One was green and the other red.

CAPITOL MEMORIAL FOR NEZ BISSEYAIN

Statuary Hall Scene of Striking Tribute to Late Woman Suffrage Worker.

THOUSAND IN PROCESSION

President Urged by Resolution to Aid in Victory for Ballot Box Sought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A most impressive ceremony was held in National Statuary Hall in the Capitol this afternoon in memory of Inez Milholland Boissevain, the most popular and one of the most aggressive workers in the cause of woman suffrage and social welfare.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. A thousand or more persons joined a procession that formed at 4 o'clock at the Library of Congress and marched across the Capitol Plaza to Statuary Hall, where in the distinguished but mute company of the "Immortals," whose effigies adorn the great Valhalla, impressive speeches were made, vested choirs chanted and finally resolutions were adopted addressed to President Wilson in the cause of equal rights for women.

Almost a Pageant.

The procession was pageantlike. A feature of the parade was a long line of banners, the longest in purple, white and gold, at the head of which was carried the banner borne by Miss Milholland in the great suffrage parade in New York in 1910, on which was inscribed:

Forward out of terror.
Leave behind the night.
Forward through the storm.
Forward into light.

In the parade of banners bearers represented the various states. Miss Lucy Harris, prominently identified with the work of the Congressional Union, carried a banner on which was inscribed: "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

Another striking banner had a scriptural quotation: "The man who hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

The banner procession was led by a vested choir, followed by surprised women and a standard girl carrying flags. The procession passed into the Capitol by the great east entrance, in front of which the president is inaugurated, and through the historic rotunda into the Statuary Hall.

Great Hall Is Decorated.

Speaker Clark had granted special permission for the exercises. From the great ceiling of the Capitol hung hundreds of purple and white and gold national Union banners. Across the east end of the hall was drawn a purple curtain forming a beautiful background for the women carrying the banners. The memorial service was conducted.

Impressive and significant music introduced the services. Then Senator Sutherland and Representative Hays, representing the Senate and House respectively, addressed the audience, paying tribute to the great work of Mrs. Boissevain. Miss Amy Morris Johnson, Nevada, presided and in opening the meeting said:

"The world will little know nor long remember what we say here, but it will not forget what Inez Milholland did. In the campaign just closed in the Western States for the enfranchisement of women she poured out her precious strength until she gave her life; to give and then died. She gave her life for the women of her country. Inez Milholland died not only for the women of this nation but for the nation itself and for all women."

Senator Sutherland's Tribute.

Senator Sutherland said: "In our day we are witnessing a great movement for the equalization of the rights which have accrued from this common struggle of both sexes for a larger democracy. Back of it there is a conviction of righteousness as strong as that which animated the barons at Runnymede and enabled them to wrest Magna Carta from the reluctant hands of King John."

What Inez Milholland Boissevain was and what she did will constitute an inspiration to other women to go on with the work which she has laid down, work which will not close until it ends in a victory as wide as the country she loved and the country she cherished."

The memorial sent to President Wilson before which you open the great doors before which our women are exhausting their lives in waiting and appeal. Will you let this nation by its example set another example to the world? Will you not move to act so that by her death Inez Milholland Boissevain shall have delivered from the sacrifice of life her countrywomen?"

CRIMMINS FAMILY DINE 250 OF HOME FOR AGED

Forty-seventh Annual Treat at House of Little Sisters of the Poor.

John D. Crimmins, his sons, daughters, nieces, nephews and grandchildren were hosts yesterday at noon at his forty-seventh Christmas dinner to 250 inmates of the Home for the Aged. The dinner was conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor at 213 East Seventy-first street.

At the feast the men indulged in beer and the women in wine and glass of whiskey and a soothing bit of water pipe while the women had a glass of sherry. The drinks, it may be said in vindication, were the only, the annual, drinks for 1916.

Santa Claus was there in the person of Ferdinand Karger, the ex-official St. Nicholas of a department store on Sixth avenue. He needed no false hair or whiskers, for he is 86. He quit the department store two years ago for the life in the home.

Mr. Crimmins, as in former years, was master of ceremonies, and the members of his family, assisted by twenty nuns, waited upon the old people. Among the guests were Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Stuart Preston and Capt. Martin L. Crimmins of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, who are on leave from Gen. Pershing's expedition in Mexico.

KILLED FOR THEIR GOLD.

Two Persons Dead and Three Are Injured Seriously.

MINNAPOLIS, La., Dec. 25.—Last for \$4,000 that John J. Heavey, aged 54, a farmer residing near here, was said to be hoarding in a tool chest in his home, is believed to have been the motive that inspired the murder of Heavey and his wife, the fatal wounding of their oldest son and the probable fatal injury of two other children, one aged 5 years and one a babe in arms, last Sunday night by two men whose identity has not been learned. The assassin used an axe and pistol.

The wounded children were hurried to Shreveport for treatment. The oldest one, whose skull was fractured by blows with an axe, died on reaching the sanitarium. The physicians say the two others cannot recover.

Three negroes have been brought to town and jailed, suspected of being implicated in the Heavey assassination. The tool chest bank was broken into and if it contained the money reported, the assassin took every penny.

Heavey, it is reported, was killed when asleep, as he was lying full length in bed as if he had retired for the night. His head was beaten into a pulp.

PEACE THE TOPIC OF MANY N. Y. PASTORS

Dr. Manning Scores Pacifists Who Urge War End Ere Justice Is Done.

Peace was the topic in many New York pulpits yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, speaking in Old Trinity on this subject, denounced the ultra pacifists and said that the call of this Christmas is not for peace alone, but for peace after justice has been done. He said that the day's message to Americans and to Christians is to lift up a voice of burning indignation in protest against those who have inflicted the wrongs of this war, particularly those responsible for the atrocities under which Belgium has been enslaved, as he phrased it.

"The ultra pacifist doctrine rests on a misconception of God," he said. "He is a God not only of gentleness and of love, but He is a God of wrath who overthrows evil, who requires righteousness and who punishes sin. If we had kept before men the true conception of the Lord, we should have been able to resist the harmful teaching that the use of force is never justified, that no wrong is to be forcibly repressed, that everything relating to military service is evil and that the only peace is that which is secured at any price."

Peace Not Main Object.

"As Christians we desire peace. But peace is not the supreme end of life. There are things which, without death to our souls, we cannot sacrifice even for the sake of peace. Right and truth and justice are far greater things and they are the only foundation upon which true and lasting peace can rest."

"Our Government just now is speaking of peace. But has it no word to say for righteousness?"

"The monstrous crimes against the Belgian people are going on day by day. Are we going to let them go unpunished? There is no question of friendship both to the wronged and to the wrongdoer."

"Is this in accordance with the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ? I say that it is false both to the principles of the gospel and to our ideals as Americans."

"The world which this Christmas gives to us and to our nation is to follow Him who counted not His life dear unto Himself, to give our sympathy and our moral support to the right, to be even more for righteousness and justice than for peace, to lift up a voice of burning indignation and of righteous wrath against wrongs which cry out for the judgment of God and for the condemnation of mankind."

Dr. Greer's Message.

In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine Bishop David H. Greer's message was of peace and good will.

"The way to end the belligerency and strife that is tearing at the heart of the world is to put away enmity and jealousy with it," he said.

"Let us not suppose that this Christmas message of peace is simply a sentimental and sentimental peace—a peace at any price. We must win it first through ourselves and then, through ourselves, win it in the world."

"The victory of Christmas is coming despite the clouds of darkness, and the light shed on this day shall widen and become the light of the earth. Let us be in St. Patrick's Cathedral Cardinal Farley celebrated solemn pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John F. O'Rourke, who inveighed against capital.

"They're paying bonuses now," he said. "If they paid an honest wage there would be no need for bonuses. And they want to subsidize with the workingman, but arbitration never occurred to them during the past twenty years, when the workman was the under dog."

VANDERBILT CHAUFFEUR HELD

Driver Charged With Crashing Into Two Autos When Intoxicated.

A man who described himself as John Nimmo, 21 years old, of 147 West 101st street, chauffeur, driving an automobile owned by William K. Vanderbilt of 210 Fifth avenue, was locked up in the East Fifth street police station last night charged with felonious assault and driving when intoxicated, as the result of striking another car at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Five persons were injured.

The police asserted that Nimmo also struck and overturned a second car in Columbus Circle previous to this, but the operator of the car declined to make a complaint. Patrolman Gatewood of West Forty-seventh street station followed Nimmo in a taxicab and caught up with him soon after he had struck the second machine in Fifth avenue at Fifty-seventh street.

RAILROADS' INCOME IS \$1,098,000,000

Net Revenue From Operations in 1916 Will Show Peak of U. S. Prosperity.

RECEIPTS FOR 9 MONTHS

Interstate Commerce Statistics Show \$785,558,266 in That Period.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—More than one billion dollars net income from operations was made by the railroads of the United States in the year now closing. The huge total is the peak of prosperity in railroad operations, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1915, hitherto the banner year.

Statistics gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, complete for nine months and made the basis for calculation of the entire year, indicate that the total net income from operations will be approximately \$1,098,000,000. For the first nine months of the year complete returns show \$785,558,266. Even this does not represent the full amount, as roads whose income is less than \$1,000,000 are not included.

The estimated \$1,098,000,000 is regarded by officials as conservative. It makes no allowance for normal increase in business during the last three months of the year—returns for which are unavailable—but places the income for October, November and December at the same figures as for July, August and September. There is no question, officials say, but that there will be an increase; the only doubt is as to its size.

Increase of 47 Per Cent.

Analysis of the returns for the first nine months shows a startling increase from January to September, amounting to more than 47 per cent. Thus net income in January was \$44,915,284, but mounted to \$107,910,814 in September, an increase of nearly \$43,000,000.

For the first nine months of the year the commission's figures show that the railroads collected \$2,451,829,447 from all sources of operation, the chief of which were as follows: Freight, \$1,875,619,599; passenger traffic, \$22,103,367; mail, \$43,248,509; from express companies, \$65,039,474; incidentals (dining and buffet car service, operation of hotels and restaurants, sale of vending machines on trains and at stations, passenger rooms at stations, demurrage, storage of freight and baggage, telegraph and telephone wires leased to other companies, operation of grain elevators, etc.), \$40,414,597; and all other transportation charges, \$76,087,611. The last item embraces sleeping and parlor car service, operation of mail and express trains, express service, switching charges and the operation of special trains.

Biggest Gross Income on Record.

This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach \$2,600,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operation have the roads had so great a gross income.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of \$1,821,881,269 in January expenses had increased to \$265,235,384 in September, an increase of 47 per cent. Total operating receipts had increased from \$259,054,508 to \$324,934,201, approximately 25 per cent. The chief items of expense for the nine months period for which returns are available are as follows:

Maintenance of way, \$320,157,524; maintenance of equipment, \$144,174,049; transportation, \$48,873,536; fuel, \$19,904,769; general expenses, including administration, \$61,996,428. All operating expenses totaled \$1,744,160,922.

Expense \$2,416,000,000.

On the same basis the year's expenses will approximate \$2,416,000,000, leaving net revenue from operations \$1,254,575,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroad's annual tax bill, approximately \$155,625,546, and bad debts—down on the books as uncollectible revenue—approximately \$69,928, a total of \$1,481,251,474.

The proposal of Representative Garner to increase the rate of the excise tax on articles imported except salt and sugar to 10 per cent. flat to all articles now on the free list, Mr. Garner had a conference with Secretary McAdoo, but declines to say whether the Secretary favors his plan of taxation or not. He declares that it is being considered by the leaders.

Mr. Garner estimates that his 10 per cent. increase would yield \$25,000,000 more. He calls attention to the fact that \$120,000,000 more would be derived from the proceeds of the sale of Panama bonds. The President is said to be opposed to a bond issue except to meet extraordinary demands on the Treasury, such as the Mexican situation.

Right Hour Day in Chicago Stores.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Four large department stores employing thousands of clerks have announced that beginning to-morrow they will adopt a straight eight hour day. There will be no reduction in salaries. The stores will open at 8:30 A. M. and close at 5:30, all employees receiving an hour for lunch.

ELKS GIVE AWAY \$7,500.

Club Members Remember Children and Poor on Christmas.

Members of the Elks Club, yesterday afternoon, not satisfied with lavishing thousands of toys and hundreds of dinner baskets upon the poor, finally went forth into the streets and distributed money to people waiting in line. First half of change were handed to any one who looked as if he needed it. Besides nickels, dimes and quarters, 10,000 pennies were disposed of in this way.

All day long children and parents trooped into the club at 108 West Forty-third street, and none came away empty handed. Two thousand children received toys. Five hundred baskets, in each of which were two chickens and other Christmas eatables, were given out. In the lodge hall stood a gigantic tree, bearing 22,000 strips of tin foil, 935 electric lights and surmounted by 12,000 snow flakes. The gifts cost in all \$7,500.

ARBITERS SMASHED WILSON CONTENTION

Award in Switchmen's Controversy Upheld Managers' Claim of Last August.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Attention has been directed here since the award in the switchmen's case to the fact that one of the chief contentions made by the President in the face of the united protest of the railway heads last summer when the railroad controversy was at its height, has been absolutely demolished by the report of the neutral arbitrators in that award.

This contention was that the public and any arbitrator to which it might be submitted probably would approve of the demand of the Brotherhood that ten hours pay should be given for eight hours work. This was, in fact, the rock upon which the railway executives split ways. Beginning with September 1, the give in to the eight-hour day demand but they were not willing to take the President's view that the men should receive the same pay for it as they received for eight hours and stood out to the last for arbitration on this one point at least.

In his message to Congress, which followed this break-off of negotiation, the President, defending this contention, said:

"The practical and patriotic course to pursue as seemed to me, was to secure immediate peace by conceding the thing in the demands of the men which society itself and any arbitrator who represented public sentiment were most likely to approve."

Congress, accepting this from the President, and fearful of the power of the Brotherhood chiefs, enacted this into law. The Adamson law expressly stipulating in effect that the men should get ten hours pay for eight hours work.

A representative of the railroads said to-night that the switchmen's award was about what the Brotherhood believed a board of arbitration would have given the Brotherhood had the President allowed the case to go to a hearing. The switchmen got nine hours pay for eight hours work. The award is regarded by the railroad executives and managers as completely vindicating the stand they took at the White House last August.

Democracy Leaders Are Convinced New Sources of Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Confronted with the certainty of a deficit in the revenues for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, of \$250,000,000 at the most conservative estimate, the Democratic leaders are groping in their efforts to find further sources of revenue.

New subjects of taxation are being canvassed, and all sorts of propositions, from most pictures to the smaller in comes, are subjected to the acid test daily to discover what they will assay as revenue producers.

The proposal of Representative Garner to increase the rate of the excise tax on articles imported except salt and sugar to 10 per cent. flat to all articles now on the free list, Mr. Garner had a conference with Secretary McAdoo, but declines to say whether the Secretary favors his plan of taxation or not. He declares that it is being considered by the leaders.

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